

Compromises should reap no advantage from their iniquitous proceeding. He was anxious for a fusion with the American party; was sincerely desirous of a coalition which should equally promote genuine Americanism and true republicanism, and defeat the administration, which he regarded as the common enemy of both, but he would not sacrifice his opposition to the Nebrascans and to the extension of slavery, to attain the most brilliant political success that could befall.

Mr. Campbell substantially agreed with Senator Seward; and the policy suggested in the speeches of these two great tribunes of the people will probably form the basis of a concerted plan of operations for the presidential campaign."

For the purpose of showing the close connection between the parties North and the anxiety manifested for their union, I take from the same correspondent the report of Mr. Senator Seward's remarks in the same caucus:

"Mr. Seward said it was not a time to stand bickering upon minor points, and to allow the leaders of the democratic party to fabricate spurious issues for the country. The real issue was, whether Kansas should be allowed or denied her rights—whether she should not be admitted as a State, or kept waiting a sufficient time at the gates of the Capitol until the demagogues who assumed and desecrated the name of champions of popular rights might find it convenient to admit her? It was the duty of the republican party to bring in a bill, and to carry it through the House, for the admission of Kansas as she is, with her present constitution. This speech was received with the warmest applause, and it sketches what must be adopted as the policy of the republican and American party for the present session of Congress. It is true that we have not the control of the Senate; but while we have no power to shape the action of that body, we shall at least be able to throw upon the majority which rules it the responsibility of rejecting the just appeal of the misgoverned and oppressed population of Kansas."

After the withdrawal of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Banks received forty-nine votes that day; Mr. Pennington seventeen; Mr. Fuller twenty-eight, including nine from the South. The 12th-section know-nothings had not yet concentrated upon and made him their candidate.

Up to the 28th vote Mr. Fuller had voted for Mr. Pennington, with one or two exceptions, and Mr. Pennington had voted for Mr. Fuller, with the exception of one vote he cast for Mr. Campbell, and one for Mr. Banks, on the first day of the session.

December 8.—On the twenty-eighth vote for Mr. Pennington. Mr. Pennington did not vote. On the twenty-ninth vote Mr. Pennington voted for Mr. Banks, and continued to support him until the close of the contest.

Mr. Fuller, finding that Mr. Pennington had left him, voted for Messrs. Sneed and Zollicoffer for several succeeding votes. About the thirty-fourth vote Mr. John Scott Harrison, of Ohio, voted for Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Fuller voted for Mr. Harrison. They continued to vote for each other for the succeeding thirty voting, until about the sixty-sixth vote. During this time Mr. Fuller reached his greatest strength—forty votes; Mr. Banks had received one hundred and five, and Mr. Richardson seventy-five.

December 19.—After the sixty-fifth vote a debate occurred, including the following:

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER said: With respect to past legislation there is an honest difference of opinion. I supported the compromise measures of 1850, and was willing to regard them a finality. I should have opposed the legislation of the last Congress; I do not endorse it now. Believing that agitation then, as agitation now, could result in public good, and having in view the public peace and the public welfare, I am willing that the past should bury its own dead, and I desire, forgetting former offences, to unite with my fellow-citizens everywhere in a patriotic effort to bring back the country to that state of good feeling and social harmony which once existed, and ought never to have been disturbed. I believe that there can be no doubt with regard to my sentiments on this subject. If there be, I am willing to stand up before this great inquisition, and submit myself to the interrogatories of the grand inquisitors. [Applause.]

"Mr. SHERMAN. I desire to ask the gentleman one question. I do so for the purpose of information. Would you be willing to allow the institution of slavery to obtain an advantage, or be extended, by reason of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? I put the question to the gentleman with the greatest respect.

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. And I respectfully answer it. I will leave the matter to the people. [Applause.]

"Mr. SHERMAN. What people?

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. The people who are to be immediately affected by it. If Kansas—and I wish it to be distinctly understood—presents herself for admission into the Union, I shall vote for her admission without reference to the question of slavery.

[This sentiment was greeted with clapping of hands and cries of "Good!"]

"Mr. SAGE. Would you vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise?

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. I have said that I do not seek to disturb that question. If the Missouri Compromise can be restored it would most certainly be in favor of its restoration, but in view of the difficulties which surround that question, and must defeat your efforts, I say that I am opposed to the agitation of the question.

"Mr. SAGE. I will again put the question to the gentleman, and in language that he cannot fail to understand. Would you vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, if such a proposition were presented for the decision of this House? Are you opposed to that restoration?

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. Let me answer the gentleman by saying that when that or any other question arises in this House, I shall vote according to my own conviction of right and of duty. [Applause.]

"Mr. SAGE. I should not have put the question to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he had not stated that he would hold himself ready to answer other questions that might be put to him. I put the question in good faith, and I leave the country to judge of the frankness with which it has been answered.

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. The gentleman is at liberty to put questions to me. I am only sorry that I cannot frame my answers to suit him. What I have said is my answer, and he must be content with it."

After the debate the roll was called the sixty-sixth time, and several southern 12th-section know-nothings who had been voting for Mr. Fuller, not satisfied with his position defined by himself, when their names were called voted against him. When Mr. Walker, of Alabama, was called, he said:

"Before I cast my vote, I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULLER] the question which was propounded to him by the gentleman on the opposite side of the House, from the State of New York, [Mr. SAGE]. The question is this: Whether he would vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act? or, to use

the language of the gentleman from New York, would he vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, with the restriction as to the line, or not, if that question were introduced?

"Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania. I stated that if I had been a member of the last Congress, I should have voted the against territorial legislation of that Congress. But I am willing now to resist agitation, and abide by the laws as they are; and, resisting agitation, I shall vote against it."

This satisfied the southern friends of Mr. Fuller who had voted against him when their names were called, but they returned to him before the result was announced. Mr. Garrison, of Ohio and Mr. Haven, of New York, who had been for some days and many voting supporting Mr. Fuller, withdrew their support—the former entirely and latter only voted for him three times afterwards.

After Mr. Fuller had responded to the questions of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sage, Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, said:

"Mr. Clark, I desire to say, for myself and those with whom I have acted from the first day of the session, that when we came forward and voted for our colleague, [Mr. Fuller], we did it under the impression, and in the belief, that he was sound on the Kansas and Nebraska question. [Applause.] And all I desire to say now is just this, to put myself right before my constituents—that, if I had known that my colleague entertained the sentiments which he has avowed to day, my right arm would have withered before he would have received my vote." [Applause.]

For the better understanding of the views of the supporters of Mr. Fuller, North and South, and the uncertainty of his position, read, in connexion with what has been quoted above, the remarks of his friends taken from the official reports:

"Mr. READER. I desire simply to say one word to the House. I have been casting my vote for nearly two weeks for Henry M. Fuller. I have done so under an assurance that he occupied a position which I could fully approve in reference to the question which so much divides the country, and its representatives, upon this floor. When he was interrogated to-day by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. SAGE] as to whether or not he would vote to restore the Missouri restriction, I understood him to evade a direct answer to the question. Under that impression and belief, when my name was called I cast my vote for another gentleman. In answer to the interrogatory since propounded to him by the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. WALKER, I understand him to answer distinctly that he would vote against the restoration. I, therefore, ask to change my vote to Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania. (Cheers from the gallery.)

"Mr. LANE. I desire to say to the House that in casting my vote upon this call of the roll, I did not give my vote to the individual for whom I have voted for several days prior to this time. I have been in the habit, recently, of voting for Henry M. Fuller, of whose consistency and conformity to the Philadelphia platform I believed I had abundant evidence, and therefore cast my vote with cheerfulness; but to-day, owing to that gentleman not answering the interrogatory which was propounded to him by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SAGE] I thought there might be some doubts as to the correctness of the forty-five democrats who voted in the negative had voted with the forty-seven for the resolution, that it would have been adopted by six majority. But this record was made by some twelve black republicans declining to vote when called, to offset the fair record of the 16th instant, when it was clear that Mr. Campbell would have been elected had all his party friends voted for Mr. Thorington's resolution. There were some twelve black republicans present who refused to vote, sufficient to have defeated Mr. Carlile's resolution if every democrat in the House had voted for it. The fact was so stated and charged by Mr. Henry M. Fuller. [Applause from the galleries.]

"Mr. RIVERS changed his vote to Mr. Fuller.

"Mr. BALL. I wish, before recording my vote, to say a few words in explanation of the votes I have heretofore given. After the withdrawal of my colleague [Mr. CAMPBELL] as a candidate for the speakership, there being a difference in the political sentiments of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BANKS] and myself upon almost all matters of domestic policy, I cast my vote for some days for the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULLER], upon the assurance of a colleague of his that he was right according to my understanding of what is right upon the Nebraska question. I did not question Mr. Fuller himself, but relied upon the representations of one who was supposed to be acquainted with Mr. Fuller's views upon that subject. Some days afterwards I learned that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had given some pledges or assurances to gentlemen from the South upon that subject. I met Mr. Fuller, and asked him in relation to the matter, and was assured that he had given no pledges or promises in any quarter. He has given me the same assurance to-day. I also called upon one or two gentlemen from the South, in whom I had confidence, and who would not deceive me—from the Missouri delegation, and one from the Tennessee delegation; they also informed me of the Kansas-Nebraska question. I did not particularly care about cramming a man with a record down the throats of the southern opposition members, provided the man they should take was all right upon what we conceive to be the important issues of the day. I voted for him under the impression that he would vote against the admission of Kansas with a slave constitution. Like him I had been a compromiser man, and favored the finality of the Compromise of 1850. Like him, I came here, two years ago, opposed to all further agitation of the slavery question. As I said he should have done I did; I voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and I have seen no cause to regret the vote. I would vote again the same way to-morrow. I think, in the language of the resolution passed by the know-nothings in the convention at Binghamton, which has been quoted here to-day, that slavery ought not to receive any advantage by that violation of the pledged faith of the United States, and by the blessing of God, it never shall by any act or vote of mine."

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. Let me answer the question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he had not stated that he would hold himself ready to answer other questions that might be put to him. I put the question in good faith, and I leave the country to judge of the frankness with which it has been answered.

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. The gentleman is at liberty to put questions to me. I am only sorry that I cannot frame my answers to suit him. What I have said is my answer, and he must be content with it."

After the debate the roll was called the sixty-sixth time, and several southern 12th-section know-nothings who had been voting for Mr. Fuller, not satisfied with his position defined by himself, when their names were called voted against him. When Mr. Walker, of Alabama, was called, he said:

"Before I cast my vote, I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULLER] the question which was propounded to him by the gentleman on the opposite side of the House, from the State of New York, [Mr. SAGE]. The question is this: Whether he would vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act? or, to use

the language of the gentleman from New York, would he vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, with the restriction as to the line, or not, if that question were introduced?

"Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania. I stated that if I had been a member of the last Congress, I should have voted the against territorial legislation of that Congress. But I am willing now to resist agitation, and abide by the laws as they are; and, resisting agitation, I shall vote against it."

This satisfied the southern friends of Mr. Fuller who had voted against him when their names were called, but they returned to him before the result was announced. Mr. Garrison, of Ohio and Mr. Haven, of New York, who had been for some days and many voting supporting Mr. Fuller, withdrew their support—the former entirely and latter only voted for him three times afterwards.

Mr. ORR continued to receive the full party vote North and South, as Mr. Richardson had, to the withdrawal of his name on the 2d of February, after the adoption of the plurality resolution, as it is called.

On the 16th of January Mr. Thorington, of Iowa, black republican, offered the following:

"Resolved. That Lewis D. Campbell be declared the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States."

Which was defeated—yeas fifty, nays one hundred and fifty.

Among the years are the names of Messrs. Haven and Millward.

Among them are two northern and twenty-five southern 12th-section know-nothings.

Messrs. Bayard Clark, H. Winter, Davis HENRY M. FULLER, Kennett, H. Marshall, Banks, Valk, 12th-section know-nothings failed to vote on the question. Of the one hundred and fifty who voted against the resolution, fifty-two were black republican Banks men, and, had they voted for the resolution, their would have been one hundred and two, and ninety-eight against it, and Mr. Campbell would have been Speaker.

January 21.—Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, 12th-section know-nothing, offered the following:

"Resolved. That the Hon. Wm. Smith, of Virginia, be, and is hereby, declared Speaker of this House for the Thirty-fourth Congress; which was rejected—yeas forty-seven, nays one hundred and thirty-one."

The affirmative voters were nineteen democrats, including Mr. Richardson, and twenty-eight 12th-section know-nothings, including Mr. H. M. Fuller. The negative voters were forty-five democrats, eighty-five black republicans, and one 12th section know-nothing.

It appears from the figures in this vote, if the forty-five democrats who voted in the negative had voted with the forty-seven for the resolution, that it would have been adopted by six majority. But this record was made by some twelve black republicans declining to vote when called, to offset the fair record of the 16th instant, when it was clear that Mr. Campbell would have been elected had all his party friends voted for Mr. Thorington's resolution. There were some twelve black republicans present who refused to vote, sufficient to have defeated Mr. Carlile's resolution if every democrat in the House had voted for it. The fact was so stated and charged by Mr. Henry M. Fuller. [Applause from the galleries.]

"Mr. RUST. I call the gentleman to order. The question comes from a wrong quarter."

"Mr. BARCLAY. I am in order. I am upon the floor; and before I cast my vote I desire to know upon what platform the gentleman from South Carolina stands, and I ask him to answer such a question."

"Mr. AIKEN. I am not a candidate for the speakership. If my friends think proper to place me in that position, I shall serve them to the best of my ability."

"Mr. BOYCE. I object to any question being asked."

"Mr. BARCLAY. I ask the gentleman what his position is? I ask if he has not written such a letter?

"Mr. AIKEN. I am not a candidate for the speakership. If my friends think proper to place me in that position, I shall serve them to the best of my ability."

"Mr. BARCLAY. I shall, then, withhold my vote for the present."

"[Note—I take occasion to say, my reference to a letter having been written to the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, or, indeed, a letter having been written at all by Mr. Aiken, was not correct.]

"I was so informed just before the final ballot was on, and hence my inquiry of the position of Mr. Aiken."

"As I have since been informed, the facts are these: The Hon. Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, propounded certain inquiries to the Hon. Aiken after the balloting under the plurality rule commenced. One of which Mr. Aiken replied in substance as follows: 'I have never said anything against that party. I have never opposed them, and have no feeling against that party.'

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<p

Robert Farham " 3
George D. Prentiss " 1
G. Knapp " 1

Of the **ninety-one** votes for Mr. Wendell, twenty-one were given by twelfth-section know-nothings and ten by black republican. Eighty-one was the number required to elect, and Mr. Wendell had exactly that number without the black republicans. Those who voted for Messrs. Follett, Deffrees, Sergeant, Coombs, and Webb, were the friends and supporters of Mr. Speaker Banks, except Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Haven, Humphrey Marshall, and Scott, for Mr. Deffrees, and Mr. Cullen, for Mr. Sergeant. The election of Printer completed the elections to be made by the House.

My object has been to furnish in a brief and condensed form the more prominent facts and incidents which characterized the various stages in the protracted contest for the organization of the House of Representatives. I have designed and intended to state facts as they occurred, leaving every one free to read, to study, to understand, and to draw his conclusion, and make up his judgment from the record, relying with confidence upon the "sober second thought" of the people for the corrections of errors, and for the restraining of the excesses of individuals and of parties when impelled by avarice or ambition, or under the influence of overheated excitement. It is right and proper for the people, it is their duty, to inquire into and understand the state and condition of the country and the position and aims of parties as far as and fully as practicable, looking to the past as an earnest of the future; to satisfy themselves what party it is upon the administration whose principles the country has attained its gigantic proportions and unequalled prosperity; to consider well the principles, measures, and men of that party, its Union-wide organization and nationality. On the other hand, the character of the opposition to this great party of the country should equally claim their attention and careful investigation. The opposition composed the southern or 12th-section know-nothings and the northern black republicans, who, by absorption, have taken up the anti-slavery know-nothing, confined almost exclusively to their respective sections. However impracticable it may be for the two wings of this opposition to harmonize upon the issue of the day which now agitates the whole country, judging from the signs of the times, they will zealously co-operate for the attainment of the paramount desire and object common to each—the overthrow of the democratic party in the presidential canvass now opening.

True, there is a southern extreme and a northern extreme to this opposition, which agree in nothing but hostility to the democratic party; yet there is a great intermediate between those extremes, where the two sections of the opposition seem to be so well fused and amalgamated in feeling, interest, and sympathy, that the political surgeon, however skilful and discerning, could not determine where to perform the operation so as to sever the soundness of the one from the unsoundness of the other.

The people have duties to perform as well as rights to enjoy. The constitution is theirs, the government is theirs, and all the resulting benefits are theirs, and will not, cannot, be parted with by them without an effort for their perpetuation. Let them discharge the high obligations of duty they owe their revolutionary fathers for the blood-bought heritage of liberty and equal rights bequeathed to them—the freedom of conscience, and the right to worship God as each may think proper, without fearing public opinion or party proscription; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; and protection of life, liberty, reputation, and property at home and abroad, alike to all citizens of the United States, whether native born or adopted, without distinction, proving themselves worthy the ancestors whose descendants they are—and all well. The Union will thus be preserved and blessings of free government perpetuated.

Your ever faithful and ob't sv,

G. W. JONES.

DISMISSAL OF CRAMPTON.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Mr. Crampton and the English Consuls were dismissed to day.

FROM KANSAS

St. Louis, May 26.—Letters from Kansas say that stores and dwellings at Lawrence were indiscriminately broken open and robbed during the attack on the 23d.

It was believed that on the night of the 22d the garrison at Franklin would be attacked by the free State men.

Gov. Slanahan would order 100 United States troops to be stationed at Oswatomie, 100 at Lawrence, and Topeka.

Justice Cato, of the District Court at Oswatomie, had been prevented from holding court by the threats of the free State men.

A passenger informs the St. Louis Democrat, that Sheriff Jones intends going to Topeka, to destroy that town.

Four new murders were reported.

FROM KANSAS.

Chicago, May 28.—The Westport Times of the 23d says, that the investigating committee were still Leavenworth. Schuyler and Copay had been liberated, but Brown and Robison were still prisoners.

Gov. Shannon had been requested by the citizens to prevent further outrages, but had declined to do so.

The mob had shot an Indian near Lawrence in mere wantonness. The Delawares threaten revenge for his murder.

A CHALLENGE REFUSED.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Mr. Brooks today challenged Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts. The latter replied that he was no duellist, but would defend himself if attacked.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

ENO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

Democratic Ticket.

For Governor:

THOMAS BRAGG,

of Northampton.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

A. M. BOOE.

FOR THE COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. WALTON,
Maj. N. F. HALL.

FOR PLEASE.—The Know-Nothings are in a "peak of trouble" concerning the present schedule of the North Carolina Railroad and attribute it to Democratic management &c. Before the charge was made several of them were down upon it because the trains were run at night, and since, they are equally severe because they do not run in conjunction with the arrival and departure of the trains of other roads connecting with this one. Night travel or delay will be the consequence of any schedule, consequently, the Democratic party has to bear all the blame. What next?

OUR CANDIDATES.

This day we hoist the names of A. M. Booé, W. A. Walton and N. F. Hall to our mast head as our standard-bearers during the ensuing campaign. It is needless to say much relative to each or all of the candidates, further, than that they are all *worthy men*,—reliable men, such men as compose the "bone and sinew" of the land. Mr. Booé is well known to the people of Davie, he having filled the office of Sheriff for a number of years, as an upright and faithful citizen and a gentleman of noble bearing.

With Mr. Walton the people of Rowan are well acquainted. He represented this county one term in the Legislature with honor to this county and credit to himself. He is a gentleman of the purest integrity and a credit to whom the county might well be proud.

Maj. Hall has never been in public life; he is of the good old-fashioned "farmer gentleman" and his intimate acquaintance with the political issues of the day render him one of the "strong men" of Rowan.

With such men as Standard-bearers the Democracy of Rowan *will conquer*. They will enter the campaign under the brightest auspices; such men will never permit the Democratic flag to trail in the dust—though it may be riddled and torn in the breeze. Then, Democrats, let us enter the field with a "heart good will" and all will be well. Let work be your watch-word and victory! the result. A word for the nominating convention; it was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this town—a meeting composed of the "bone and sinew" of the county—a meeting of the farmers for the purpose of choosing men best suited to represent their interests in the next Legislature. The right spirit is aroused all over the county and glorious results will follow.

HOY. G. W. JONES' LETTER.

We ask our readers to give this able letter a careful perusal. Lay it by for future reference. It fixes at once the cause of the election of Speaker Banks on the detectable Order of Know-Nothings. Let them squirm as they will we ask them to peruse the letter and answer if it is not so. We have several other important documents on file which we intend making use of during the campaign. Circulate the documents; let the people be informed of the deeds of the dark-lanterns.

We have received from Leonard Scott & Co., the re-publication of the *Westminster* and the *London Quarterly Review* for January 1856. Too much cannot be said in favor of these valuable quarterlies. Their contents are of the choicest and most exalted standard of literature; on their literary merits alone they rank far above any work yet published in America, each number is a library in itself. Each number of either work contains over one hundred and fifty pages of closely printed matter and affords an almost inexhaustable supply of reading. We treat these works to more lengthy notices than we are accustomed to bestow upon the common publications of the day, because their merits are much superior, and a more stable import than all others.

Since writing the above we have also received the "Westminster" for April for which we return our thanks to the enterprising publishers.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—E. H. Britton & Co., Columbia, S. C., Publishers. New Series, Vol. 1.

We are pleased to announce the receipt of the invaluable southern periodical. It is published with neatness and evinces great editorial ability. It is under the editorial management of Rev. Dr. Thornewell, of Columbia, one of the most learned divines in the United States. We hail the advent of this work as a work a new era in Southern literature; may the enterprising publishers be abundantly recompensed in this laudable enterprise.

Col. H. L. Robards, was appointed Superior Court Clerk for this County by Judge Ellis, at the last term, *vires H. H. H.* He, Esq., resigned. A better appointment could not have been made.

We return our thanks to Senator Brooks for the "Message of President Pierce to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress. Part III."

Reported for the Banner.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS

Had a funny time of it at the Court House last Thursday; by some hocus pocus they were able to get together a motley crowd of considerable size. After "nosing about" for some time they were able to select a chairman—one "O. Che. Foart"—who squatted down in a chair like a scared rabbit; after spitting on his hands as if making preparations for a fight or for doing hard work, he mechanically straightened himself and requested L. Blackmer, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting just like he or anybody else didn't know; it was a Know-Nothing meeting hence it is presumed they didn't. Mr. B. jumped up and intimated that "they had met together for the purpose of holding a consultation for selecting somebody that will be awfully beaten in the two Houses of the next General Assembly. If Mr. B. had stopped here he would have done very well but, unfortunately for himself, he commenced the stereotyped denunciation of the Democratic party generally and Franklin Pierce particularly. He then made a motion that one man from each Captain's boat fourteen in number, in the county be appointed to select candidates &c. Here came the tug. On looking about the chairman aforesaid found that there were none from many of the Districts, hence the motion was announced to appoint those that could be found. The chairman of the old-line Whig meeting held here a few weeks ago—the Commander in Chief of the Rowan Militia—assisted O. Che., in his arduous duties; he forgot that *his* meeting had resolved to hold a Convention at some suitable time and place to see what course they should pursue in the present canvass. His convention met and instructed members to go with the Know-Nothings! Or, do they intend going it blind with them anyhow?—After the committees were formed V. C. Barringer arose and made the same speech that he made at the old-*lyn*' Whig meeting on the 5th of May. He commenced with his abuse of Mr. Pierce and ended with the same, for he did nothing else but abuse him. He raged and he snorted to his own satisfaction and to the great delight of his hearers. Mr. B. made out Mr. Pierce to be a very bad man. It is feared that the President will hear what Mr. B. said about him and will be very much grieved—that he will have a fit of the blues for a week and the country will be ruined in the mean time. Who knows? Mr. Brevard a very small red-headed man next took the stand; he made the same speech that Mr. Barringer made—he is small in stature but his misrepresentation are as big as the "old grandfather" in the western part of this State—he is the man and his not so's the mons. (Your reporter could hardly distinguish him from the other insects buzzing about but through the aid of a microscope was at last satisfied without much difficulty.)

The committee then reported that they had "fixed" upon Dr. J. G. Ramsey, for Senator, and Robert Harris and D. C. Reid, for Commoners. The first named one on this ticket was beaten two years ago, and will be again.

His friends are cruel for making him the target for the Democracy so often; is not once enough?

But if he is so head-strong and foolhardy to accept the nomination, let him slide; he deserves no sympathy from his friends or enemies.

Gen. Dargan next took the stand, but we will pass on to the Old-*lyn*' Whig, N. Boyden, who was present giving "aid and comfort" to those who have formed an organization upon the ruins of the Whig party. Mr. Boyden can well be styled an old-*lyn*' Whig from the assertions made that day. He made some ugly faces and then sat down—threw himself back on his dignity, after which the Know-Nothings and the old-*lyn*' Whigs vanquished and so did

REPORTER.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROWAN.

SALISBURY, May 27th 1856.

Pursuant to notice the Democrats of Rowan and Davie counties met in the court house, when, on motion, Maj. A. HENDERSON, was called to the chair, and John C. Cannon, was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by N. N. Fleming, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to select two candidates to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. Appointed, J. C. McConaughay, J. Lenzer, John Rice, John Sloop, James Montgomery, Adam Roseman, Chas. Lyerly, Samuel Reeves, Sr.

On motion of Dr. A. M. Nesbit, a committee, consisting of three from the county of Rowan and three from Davie, was appointed to select a candidate to represent this Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Rowan and Davie. Appointed, Denton Ijames, Wiley Baily and William Wyatt, from Davie, and Dr. A. M. Nesbit, John Carters and J. Barringer, from Rowan.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was entertained by forcible speeches by N. N. Fleming, and Robt. E. Lore, Esq's.

The committee appointed to nominate candidates for the House of Commons having returned, reported as the result of their deliberation, W. A. WALTON, Esq., and Maj. N. F. HALL, as suitable candidates, which report was received by acclamation. Both candidates

being present arose and signified their acceptance of the nominations.

The committee for selecting a Senatorial candidate reported, A. M. BOOE, Esq., of Davie, as their choice to represent this Senatorial District. This nomination was also unanimously ratified.

The following Resolutions introduced by N. N. Fleming, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the Democratic party of Rowan and Davie in convention assembled, deem this a suitable occasion to reaffirm our confidence in the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, as promulgated in our last national and state Democratic Conventions.

Resolved, That we hail with proud satisfaction the renomination of Gov. Thomas Bragg, our gallant and victorious standard bearer in the last gubernatorial campaign, and we feel confident that he will be re-elected by the free-men of N. Carolina by an increased majority.

Resolved, That with A. M. Booé for the Senator, and William A. Walton and N. F. Hall for the Commons, we will carry Rowan and Davie by triumphant majorities.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

A. HENDERSON, Ch'm.
JOHN C. CANNON, Sec'y.

There will be a Democratic meeting in the Town of Concord on the 21st inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. The Elector for this District, R. K. Waring, Esq., will be present to address the fellow-citizens on the occasion. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the bakery of Gillespie & Kinzel, on Main street, two doors north of the American Hotel, and caused the destruction of a number of houses, north and south, before it was arrested, which was finally effected by blowing up several houses with kegs of powder. The American Hotel, with the range of small buildings attached, and its rear buildings, were all consumed with a large portion of the furniture, belonging to Watson Adams, Esq., the proprietor of the hotel. North of the hotel, five houses, chiefly business establishments, were destroyed; south of the hotel range of buildings a house was destroyed, and one opposite the hotel, on the west side of Main street. The whole number of buildings destroyed were about a dozen. The principal sufferers in buildings are Rufus Barringer, Esq., and Maj. Benjamin Morrow. In goods and furniture, Messrs. Gillespie & Kinzel, proprietors of the bakery and confectionary establishment; J. C. Hand, grocer and liquor dealer; Trotter & Wilkinson, keepers of a cigar, tobacco and confectionary, and W. W. Quinn, bed and matress manufacturer, are among the sufferers. A house belonging to Mr. Robert Sterling on the east side of Main street, and a house on the west side, occupied by Mr. Kinzel, as a dwelling, and the property, we believe, of Mr. Henry Gundry, were blown up. The range of small buildings on the alley, immediately north of the American hotel, occupied chiefly by boot and shoe makers, shared the fate of all the other buildings in that locality. Maj. Morrow, who losses several buildings, has, we understand, no insurance.

Charlotte Democrat.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate passed all the House Land Bills.

A message was received in both Houses from the President, announcing the dismissal of Crampton, and enclosing Mr. Marcy's reply to Clarendon's last note.

Mr. Marcy states that the conciliatory spirit shown by Great Britain, and the regrets expressed for the infringement of our laws, are satisfactory as regards the British Government, but as the President cannot concur in the opinion that Crampton and the Consuls are innocent, they have been dismissed. He expresses a desire that the diplomatic relations of the two Governments shall not be interrupted.

In the House, the Committee upon Territories reported a proposition to admit Kansas as a State with the Topeka Constitution. The subject was postponed till June 25th.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., are a certain cure.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of [redacted] FLEMING BROS.*

MARRIED.

In this country, May 29th, by Rev. JESSE KIRK, Wm. A. THOMPSON, and Miss HARRIET I. LYERLY.

In this country, the 13th of May, by Rev. B. S. KIRK, THOMAS S. WOOD, to Miss MARGARET C. KERR, daughter of the late John Kerr.

<p

POETICAL.

HE WILL NOT WOO AGAIN.
'Tis but a word, a careless word,
In pride and passion spoken;
But with that word the chain that bound
Two loving hearts were broken.
The hasty wretch has passed away;
The bitter words remain;
In vain the lady weeps and sighs;
He will not woo again.
No other love may light her path,
No other move his heart;
Yet changing seasons come and go,
And find them still apart.
Her once bright cheek is paler now;
His bears a trace of pain;
Their eyes are sorrowful, and yet
He will not woo again.
They meet as strangers calm and cold;
As calmly, coldly part;
And none may guess that tranquil mien
Conceals a tortured heart.
To him the world hath lost its light;
For her all joys are vain;
Nor hope nor memory brings relief,
He will not woo again.
Alas, that love, long tried and worn,
Should wither in an hour!
Alas, that pride o'er human hearts
Should stand such fearful power!
Oh! weep then not for those who die—
For them all tears are vain;
But weep o'er living hearts grown cold,
Who ne'er may love again.

LIFE'S CHANGES.—How affecting are the changes that occur within a single year; but add a few years together, and what a mighty revolution is seen, strongly indicative of the progress of time, and the certain and amazing results which it is destined to produce. Where are the children, who, a few years since, were seen sporting in the streets? They are grown to manhood, and their sports have given place to the never ceasing cares and toils of life. They are heads of families, parents of other children fast ripening into maturity. Where are the men of business, who but a while ago took the lead in the various branches of human occupation? Some have been removed by death, and others, worn out with labor, or withering under the blight of time, have retired from the bustle of the world, as unequal to their former tasks, and are gracefully sinking into that oblivion which the grave, the land of forgetfulness will soon complete. Where are the old men whose heads, blossoming like the almond tree, used to whit our assemblies, and give a venerable aspect to our devotions? The dark and silent tomb hides them all. What is the language of these affecting changes? Is it not, oh man, that thou art a pilgrim, hastening away from the earthly scene? A few years more, thou will take thy place in the house of God, in the worship, in the field, or wheresoever thou hast labored or enjoyed and thou thyself will have gone to thine everlasting home.

SPIRITUAL OPERA.—The New York Times speaks of a young lady near Boston, not quite sixteen years of age, who is engaged in writing an opera under the influence of the spirit of Beethoven. It is said she has never been instructed in music. The Times remarks that, being under age, of course all the music will be in a minor key; and in spite of the assertion that the fair composer never took any lessons upon a musical instrument, we nevertheless think that she must be a pretty, good performer upon the lyre."

The Retort Courteous.—Voltaire and Piron were at mortal enmities, and to their great embarrassment they met one day at the country house of a mutual friend. Piron got up early, went to Voltaire's door, and wrote upon it the word "rogue." At breakfast time Voltaire advanced towards Piron, and smilingly observed:

"Thank you for showing your interest in my welfare, by leaving your card at my door this morning."

Two of the Connecticut Sharp's Rifle emigrants to Kansas, have already returned to the land of steady habits, having seen the elephant. A third has left, with the expectation, it is said, of being "absent only for a period."

EXPIATION.—The Boston Post says that Mr. Herbert, M. C. from California, who killed the waiter, Keating, at Willard's hotel in Washington, has given to the widow of the deceased a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity, and provided for the education of her children.

They have a man in Mississippi so lean that he makes no shadow at all. A rattle snake struck at his leg six times in vain, and retired in disgust. He makes all hungry who look at him; and when children meet him in the street, they run home crying for bread.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.—A few days after the marriage of Thomas F. Meagher, the following notice appeared in the Boston (Mass.) Atlas: "Follow the example of the patriot Meagher, and rush to arms! Become at once United Irishmen! P. S.—The London Times will please copy."

FAT MEN.

Our greatest writers have been little attenuated men, stomachless, meagre, and lath-like beings who have half-spiritualized themselves by keeping matter in due subordination to mind, corporally testifying that the sword has worn out the scabbard, and that the predominant soul has "overinformed its tegument of clay." Look at the busts and portraits of Cicero, Demosthenes, Voltaire, Pope and a hundred others, whose minds have meagred their bodies till they became almost as ethereal as the ardent spirit they enshrine—is it not manifest that they have the true form and physiognomy of intellectual pre-eminence? Lord Byron never wrote so well as when he was macerating himself by rigid abstinence; and the most eminent of our living writers are all men of temperate living and a spare bodily habit. A corpulent intellectualist is a contradiction in terms, a palpable catachresis. One might as well talk of a leaden kite, a sedentary will-o'-the-wisp, a pot-bellied spirit, or lazy lightning. Obesity is a deadly foe to genius; in carious and unwieldy bodies the spirit is like a little gudgeon in a large frying-pan of fat, which is either totally absorbed, or tastes of nothing but lard. Let no man attempt to write who has a protuberant stomach; let no man reckon upon immortality who cannot distinctly feel and reckon his own ribs; for the thinnest bow shoots the farthest, and the leanest horse generally wins the race. If I were a publisher, I should invariably fight shy of the "fair round belly with good capon lined," and immediately offer a handsome price to the Living Skeleton for his memoirs. They would have a run, and they would deserve it; for we may be assured that they would exhibit none of the faults pointed out in my motto. All bone, muscle and nerve, they would be doubly acceptable to a public which has lately been overwhelmed with such a mass of flesh, fat and flummery. Nothing fat ever enlightened the world; for even in the tallow candle the illumination springs from the thin wick.

In the mysterious reciprocal action of the mind upon the body, and of the body upon mind, it is impossible to say how intimately the mere quality of our food, without reference to its quantity, may affect everything we write. By the longing for some diversity of diet we may even plausibly explain the various characters of national literature. The writings of a Frenchman, habitually living upon *soupe maigre*, a *vol-au-vent* and an *omelette*, graced with Chablis or Champagne, will be naturally light, mercurial, playful, sparkling and frothy; while those of Englishmen, dining upon beef and plum pudding, made into a heavy quagmire with port and porter, will be of more solid texture perhaps, but gross, ponderous, grave and plethoric. By eating sour kroft, the Germans have become a nation of critics; waterzooie and red herrings are legible in every line of the Dutch literature; macaroni and vermicelli have imparted their own frivolous and unsubstantial character to the writings of the Italians; while from the wild birds and wild beasts which constitute the prevalent food of the North, we may plausibly deduce the singular wildness of the Scandinavian mythology and poetry. Bearing these incontrovertible facts in mind, let every author endeavor to adopt his food to the nature of his intended composition; above all, under every circumstance, attending to that golden rule of Milton, who exemplified in his works the glorious result of his own recommendation:

"Vell observe
The rule of not too much by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st, seeking from
thence
Due nourishment, not glutinous delight."

NEW YORK SOCIETY

If Greeley of the Tribune knows anything about the State of society in New York it must be deplorable indeed. He says:

"Gambling lotteries, policy playing brothels and every form of public or social vice, were never before more active and brazen than now. And as to rampant crime and universal confusion we appeal to our police records in support of our averment that these were never more rampant in our city than they are now. Robbery in Broadway by daylight, an average of two homicides per week, with any amount of less heinous outrages and crimes—if this is the reign of order and security, what a delightfully secure and orderly place Pandemonium must be?"

There is not in all Europe out of Italy—we think there is not even in Italy—a city wherein life and property are less safe than in New York. These are sad facts. We wish they were something else."

Sad facts, indeed! And they must be true, because the Tribune, which is on the spot, says so.

THE CROPS.—The wheat and corn in the different counties through which the Central Railroad passes, appear to be quite thriving, though some of the farmers anticipate a bad year in respect to all crops.

TEMENDOUS FRESHET IN TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee papers report destructive freshets in that State. In Giles county, hogs, cattle, and sheep were drowned, bridges carried away, and much other damage done. One farmer lost two hundred head of sheep. At Lebanon the town was overflowed, and many families driven from their houses to seek shelter elsewhere. In other counties the flood was not lighter, though the destruction is not reported as so great.

A great curiosity has recently been discovered—the flute with which John Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours. It is an unsightly affair, and looks like the leg of a stool—indeed, it is said that he manufactured it out of one; and when the turnkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell to ascertain if possible the cause of the harmony, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided. I wonder if this is not the original idea of "Il Flauto Magico!"

MODEL DUN.—The Georgetown Gazette gets off the following suggestion to its subscribers, in his issue of Thursday:

All persons indebted in this office are requested to walk up, ride up, roll up, or any way so they get up, and settle immediately if not sooner. We are still prepared to furnish our paper to all who want it. We would prefer bank notes, gold dollars and silver quarters in exchange, but in the desperate language of a poverty stricken and head over heels in debt contemporary, will take grindstones, wooden nutmegs, patent wheelbarrows, shanghai chickens, hoop dresses, boot jacks, broom corn, "usses" candy, 'some punkin' baby jumpers, (for a friend) fishing tackle, hoop poles, patent medicines, dyestuffs, cork screws, old bacon, young "niggers," sucking pigs, rags, boxes and barrels, old clothes, sausage meat, (extract of bark preferred) post stamps, lager beer, (used in printing) grubbing hoes, pitch axes, Colt's pistols (warranted not to kick), tooth brushes, tempey nails, pins, needles, ginger cakes, circus tickets, or any other article usually found in a country retail store. Walk up, but don't all come at once.

The Vicksburg Whig, of the 13th inst., contains the following: "We learn that an extensive land slide occurred at Grand Gulf, a few days since. We imagine that it will not be many years before a great portion of that town will be in the deep bosom of the river buried."

A man by the name of Andrew Keaton, inflicted several dangerous wounds on his wife, in Savannah, on the 23d inst., RUM.

THE WESTERN SENTINEL. A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will stand ready to support Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the "Sentinel" will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the "Sentinel" will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Special care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its column will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year.

F. E. BONER.

Dec. 11, 1856.

A CURIOUS CASE.—About a year and a half ago, a widow lady by the name of Smith, residing on Suffolk street in this city, drank some water from a spring at the seashore, and, as she supposed swallowed a small eel. Since then, she has been gradually getting out of health, and at length her illness became so severe and alarming that her life was thought to be in great danger. No medicine or physician could give her relief till last week. Dr. Huntton being called in, gave her a potion that, on Saturday morning, relieved her of a live eel a foot in length. The eel has been preserved in spirits, and is decidedly an ugly looking customer. The lady is greatly relieved, but thinks there is another of the "varmints" left behind.—*Lowell News.*

A deacon in Boston, who became rich in the grocery business, boasts of what he had done for temperance by mixing at least a gallon of pure water with every gallon of liquor he sold. The deacon was decidedly great upon temperance.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.—The liberty allowed under the laws of Massachusetts, for intermarriages between the white and black races, is but rarely taken advantage of in Boston. A few days since a colored man of twenty-eight years, born in Norfolk, Virginia, was married to an Irish girl of nineteen years. Formerly such marriages were forbidden by law there, but the prohibition had no practical effect.

A deacon in Boston, who became rich in the grocery business, boasts of what he had done for temperance by mixing at least a gallon of pure water with every gallon of liquor he sold. The deacon was decidedly great upon temperance.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all kinds of County produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856.

iy—35.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. OFFICE.

RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company. Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workmanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said Bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

M. YD 5 47-11.

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRae & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855.

23—

Read-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

MANUFACTURERS OF MERCHANT TAILORS

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

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